1995-96 and that estimated during 1996-97; and

(c) the targets for each sectors for these years and the reasons for the failure in achieving these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) Category-wise installed capacity as on 31.3.1996 is as per details given below:

Category	Installed Capacity (MW
Thermal	60,08
Nuclear	2,22
Hydro	20,97
Total	83,28

(b) and (c) Category-wise targe vis-a-vis actual generation from 1994-9 to 1996-97 upto January, 1997 is as pe details given below:

(Figures in M

Category	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97 upto Jan., 97		
	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	
Thermal	274700	262868	95.7	297000	299606	100.9	259998	259979	10
Nuclear	8300	5646	68.0	7850	7965	101.5	6410	7226	11
Hydro	69000	82511	119.6	72300	72518	100.3	64286	59214	9
TOTAL	35200	351025	99.7	377150	300089	100.8	330694	326419	9

The main reason for not achieving the target in 1996-97 is lower hydel generation due to l storage water in the reservoir due to inadequate rainfall in different parts of the country.

Cumulative losses of State Electricity Boards

665. DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what were the cumulative losses of State Electricity Boards as at the end of March, 1996;

(b) whether an expert group was set up by Government to study the working of the State Electricity Boards;

(c) if so, details of the findings/ recommendations of the group; and

(d) how far these recommendations have been implemented, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) Due to non-finalisation of the accounts of some of the SEBs, the cumulative losses of all the SEBs as at the end of March, 1996 is not available. However, the cumulative losses of the SEBs at the end of Marc 1995 was Rs. 514.83 crores, after takir into account RE subsidy as provided f in the accounts of the SEBs.

(b) and (c) The main recommendatio of the two Working Groups constitute by the Government during 1988-89 ar 1989-90 to suggest ways and means strengthening the financial performan of the Boards, inter-alia, include introduction of equity participatio ensuring a system by which the Boar are assured of an average tar commensurate with its cost of generatio regular and prompt payment of R subsidies; reduction in T&D losse introduction of a system whereby t Boards discharge their commerci obligations to Central Sector Agencies a systematic and timely manner etc.

(d) The implementation of the abo recommendations is a continuous proce Some visible improvements have be made in areas such as reduction in T&

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losses, improvements in Plant Load Factor (PLF), equity participation by the State Governments, opening of Letters of Credit by SEBs with the generation companies such as National Thermal Power Corporation, Powergrid Corporation etc.

Power generation capacity in the country

666. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total power generation capacity in the country as on 15th February, 1997;

(b) what capacity is required to meet the demand and what is the amount of money required in this regard;

(c) the details of steps taken including private sector participation to achieve the goal; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) As per the latest available data, total power generation capacity in the country as on 1.1.1997 is 83510.84 MW.

(b) The Ninth Plan is under finalisation. However, it is assessed that a need based capacity addition of around 7,000 MW and a fund requirement of over Rs. 3,00,000 crores for generation, transmission and distribution schemes would be needed to meet the projected demand for power during the Plan.

(c) and (d) The policy initiatives taken in this regard, inter alia, include encouraging private sector participation by providing more liberal administrative, legal and financial environment, streamlining and simplification of requirements for clearances, short and long term measures to improve productivity of existing assets and facilitating reforms and restructuring of State Electricity Boards. A Common Minimum National Action Plan has been adopted in December, 1996 for improving the performance of power sector in a time bound manner.

Growth rate of power generation

667. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of power generation during the financial year 1995-96 and during the period from April to December, 1996;

(b) the reasons for the sharp decline;

(c) the targeted rate of growth and estimated achievement during 1996-97; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to accelerate power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The growth in power generation during 1995-96 and April—December, 1996 over the corresponding period of previous years was 8.3% and 3.5% respectively. The main reason for decline in growth rate of power generation during the current year is fall in hydel power generation.

(c) During April—December, 1996 power generation in the country was 291.5 BU compared to power generation of 281.6 BU during April—December, 1995 which represent a growth rate of 3.6% against the target rate of growth of 5.1% fixed for 1996-97.

(d) Amongst the measures undertaken for increasing power generation are higher utilisation of installed capacity, reducing auxiliary power consumption, modernisation and uprating of existing power stations and initiating schemes for reducing transmission and distribution losses.